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CURRENT SERVICE REPORT

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER 29, 1962

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World Summaries

WORLD COTTON CROP TO
EXCEED CONSUMPTION

The world cotton crop is expected to exceed utilization in 1962-63. An increase of 1.9 million bales in production from last season more than offsets a 0.7 million-bale reduction in beginning stocks, and raises the world cotton supply to 68.6 million bales. World stocks are expected to rise this season for the first time since 1955-56, and may be up $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales or more, with most of the increase in the United States.

The 1962-63 world cotton crop, estimated at 49.2 million bales, is the fifth successive record. Favorable returns from last year's large crops stimulated larger plantings in much of Central America, South America, and the Near East. Also, a recovery is expected from last season's below-normal yields in Egypt, Uganda, Nigeria, and India. Foreign Free World production is estimated at a record 20.6 million bales, up 1.5 million from last year, while a slight increase in Mainland China may raise Sino-Soviet production 0.2 million to 14 million. The U.S. crop of 14.6 million bales (including city crop) is up slightly from 14.4 million last year.

World consumption in 1962-63 is expected to be close to the 48 million-bale level of the past 3 seasons. Prospects are for a favorable level of cotton consumption in India, Canada, Italy, and a number of other foreign importing countries. Foreign Free World exporting and Communist countries are also expected to show further consumption increases this season. Factors such as large textile inventories and unfavorable export-import textile trade point to an easing in cotton use in the United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Japan's consumption may also ease unless the 36.3 percent spindle sealage rate is lowered.

World exports are forecast at around 16.4 million bales, compared with last season's low volume of 15.3 million bales that was associated with weakened prices and stock reductions in importing countries. Nearly all of this season's trade increase is likely to be in exports from foreign countries. Larger foreign crops will increase export availabilities abroad by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales above 1961-62, with principal increases in Egypt, Brazil, Sudan, and several countries in Central America and the Near East. U.S. exports, estimated at 5 million bales, or about equal to 1961-62, would comprise about 30 percent of world trade, compared with an average of 35 percent in the past 5 years.

Prices of most qualities of foreign upland cotton in world import markets have declined 1 to 2 cents a pound in the past 12 months. Market quotations for extra long staple cotton have trended lower since early 1960 under the pressure of large supplies.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1956 through 1962

Item and area	:1956-57	:1957-58	:1958-59	:1959-60	:1960-61	:1961-62 Preliminary	:1962-63 Estimate
<u>- - - - Million bales 1/ - - - -</u>							
<u>Beginning stocks</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8
Foreign Free World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Exporting countries.....	3.0	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7
Importing countries 2/..	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.5
Communist countries.....	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.4
Foreign total.....	10.7	12.5	13.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	11.6
World total.....	25.2	23.8	22.3	21.5	20.4	20.1	19.4
<u>Production</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States 3/.....	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.6
Foreign Free World.....	15.9	16.9	17.5	16.6	19.0	19.1	20.6
Communist countries.....	13.0	14.2	15.6	15.7	13.9	13.8	14.0
Foreign total.....	28.9	31.1	33.1	32.3	32.9	32.9	34.6
World total.....	41.9	42.0	44.5	46.9	47.3	47.3	49.2
<u>Consumption 4/</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.6
Foreign Free World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Exporting countries.....	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7
Importing countries.....	16.6	15.9	15.5	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.8
Communist countries.....	13.4	15.1	16.5	17.0	16.2	15.6	15.8
Foreign total.....	34.3	35.5	36.8	39.1	39.5	39.1	39.3
World total.....	42.9	43.5	45.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	47.9
<u>Exports</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	5.0
Foreign Free World 5/.....	6.8	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	10.0
Communist countries.....	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4
Foreign total.....	8.3	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.4	11.4
World total.....	15.9	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.3	16.4
<u>Exports, net, Free World</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
to Communist.....	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. is in running bales.

2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1962 based on November crop estimate.

U/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION
LARGE IN 1962

The world's 1962 commercial walnut production (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is well above last year and the 1955-59 average.

Commercial production in 1962 for the eight leading producing countries is estimated at 181,400 short tons, nearly 42,000 tons over 1961 and about 31,000 tons above average 1955-59 production. The harvest increased over 1961 in all the countries except Yugoslavia and Turkey (where production had increased for the past 4 years). The largest increases were in the United States and Italy, followed by France and India. Aggregate foreign production is about 20,000 tons above average while that in the United States is up 11,000 tons.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average, 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	22,200	28,000	20,400	28,000
India.....	10,400	15,500	10,500	12,000
Iran.....	7,600	4,500	4,000	7,500
Italy.....	25,600	26,500	20,000	35,000
Syria.....	2,000	2,700	3,300	1/
Turkey.....	5,400	9,200	10,000	8,500
Yugoslavia.....	3,900	2,200	4,200	4,000
Foreign total.....	77,100	88,600	72,400	97,000
United States.....	73,400	72,800	67,500	84,400
Grand total.....	150,500	161,400	139,900	181,400
1/ Not available; 1955-59 average used in foreign total.				

Walnut exports by the seven major exporting countries--not including Communist China--totalled nearly 47,000 tons, unshelled basis, for the 1961-62 season. Exports by these countries in 1962-63 may exceed the 62,700 tons shipped in 1960-61.

U.S. imports of walnut kernels were unusually light, totaling only 1,369 short tons, only about one-third of the 3,817 tons imported in 1960-61, and half of the 1959-60 volume of 2,806 tons.

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1961-62 totalled 1,008 short tons unshelled and 103 tons shelled, compared with 1,147 tons unshelled and 99 tons shelled in 1960-61.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1955-59 and annual 1960-62 crop year 1/

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 : : Short tons	: 1960 : : Short tons	: 1961 : : Short tons	: Forecast : : 1962 : : Short tons
France.....	12,700	19,100	11,600	19,000
India.....	9,300	14,700	9,900	11,000
Iran.....	3,100	1,500	1,400	4,500
Italy.....	16,000	20,500	16,300	25,000
Turkey.....	1,900	5,100	5,700	5,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,650	400	500	500
Foreign total.....	44,650	61,300	45,400	65,000
United States.....	2,750	1,400	1,300	---
Grand total.....	47,400	62,700	46,700	---

1/Crop year beginning October 1 in France, India, Italy, and Turkey; March 21 in Iran; and July 1 in Yugoslavia.

Opening 1962 foreign kernel prices were close to the opening 1961 levels. For November delivery in London, landed duty paid French extra halves were quoted at about 95 cents per pound with Turkish light halves about 78 cents, and Indian light halves about 58 cents. Quotations for later delivery of 1962-crop walnuts, however, are lower than for a year earlier.

U.S. prices for both shelled and in-shell walnuts in early November were quoted about 4 cents per pound below 1961, with light halves and pieces being quoted, wholesale, New York, at about 86½ cents while large first quality in-shell walnuts packed in cello-bags were being quoted at about 41 cents.

WORLD DRIED PRUNE PACK DOWN

The 1962 world dried prune pack is estimated at almost 204,000 short tons, a decrease of almost 8,000 tons from 1961, but about 7,000 above the 1955-59 average.

Foreign production in 1962 is about 10,000 tons above average but some 11,000 tons below last year. Increased production in France was more than offset by the decline from last year's bumper crop in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav dried prune pack, estimated at 27,000 tons, though much below 1961 is still above average.

—U.S. dried prune production, estimated at 144,400 tons, is again below average but about the same as the previous 3 years.

(Continued)

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	7,080	6,600	7,300	7,700
Australia.....	3,100	4,000	4,900	4,300
Chile.....	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700
France.....	7,000	3,800	7,200	13,000
Italy.....	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,000
South Africa, Rep. of.....	2,700	2,000	1,200	1,200
Yugoslavia.....	23,100	3,100	43,300	27,000
Foreign total.....	49,300	26,000	70,900	59,900
United States <u>1/</u>	148,000	139,100	141,900	144,400
Grand total.....	197,300	165,100	212,800	204,300

1/ Excludes minor tonnage of home use by producers.PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 crop year 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	3,400	4,570	3,449	4,400
Australia.....	900	2,058	2,297	2,000
Chile.....	3,300	3,261	3,357	3,400
France.....	700	376	1,100	3,300
Italy.....	400	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1,100	281	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Yugoslavia.....	18,900	11,300	18,500	20,000
Foreign total.....	28,700	21,846	28,703	33,100
United States.....	45,900	37,000	44,150	---
Grand total.....	74,600	58,846	72,853	---

1/ Crop year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile and Republic of South Africa; July 1 in Yugoslavia; August 1 in France; and September 1 in Italy and the United States. 2/ Italian trade no longer available. 3/ Negligible.

Despite smaller production this season, total world supplies of dried prunes are believed to approximate last year, due to larger carry-over in Yugoslavia and the United States.

Foreign dried prune exports from the 1962 pack are expected to exceed the 28,700 tons shipped during the 1961 marketing season as increases are anticipated for Yugoslavia, France, and Argentina.

U.S. exports of dried prunes during the 1962 season may approximate the 1961 total of 44,150 tons. U.S. shipments in 1961 were 7,150 tons larger than in 1960, and the largest since 1957 when 61,564 tons were exported.

Although prices for new-crop dried prunes from the major European producers are not yet available, they are expected to be below last year. U.S. prices for 1962-pack prunes are several cents per pound lower than last season.

WORLD SUGAR OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY

World production of centrifugal sugar during the current harvesting and grinding season is expected to be about 56.2 million short tons, raw value. This is slightly higher than the 56 million tons produced in the 1961-62 season and 7 percent lower than the alltime high of 60.1 million short tons in the 1960-61 season. Both cane sugar and beet sugar changed moderately during the current season with cane sugar accounting for 58 percent of the total world output and beet sugar 42 percent of the total.

Significant features in the new production season involve a decline in the output for Cuba estimated at 800,000 short tons, an increase of about 360,000 short tons in the United States, a small increase in South America, and a very small decline in the Soviet Union. Weather appeared to be somewhat dominating; institutional factors also contributed to regional and country changes. Decreased yields in Benelux and the United Kingdom of Western Europe as well as Poland of Eastern Europe caused some decrease in output. Heavy stocks in some Latin American countries were reflected in acreage cutbacks before the improved price situation could take effect. In Western Europe beet acreage was nearly the same as in the year before, and total production for all of Europe is expected to be off about 5 percent.

Production in the Soviet Union remains close to the level of the preceding season. Unofficially, reports show a 6 percent increase in acreage of some 500,000 acres offset by unfavorable weather in the Ukraine. Data for the U.S.S.R. exclude sugar beet production for livestock feeding purposes as well as sugar refined from raw cane sugar imported mainly from Cuba. However, at this stage of the production campaign the opportunity for diverting feed beets to factories is to be noted in connection with greatly improved facilities and processing capacity.

(Continued)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 3/
	through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	151	162	141	154
Mexico.....	1,380	1,603	1,649	1,791
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	2,450	2,440	2,650
Continental (cane).....	572	630	858	960
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,090	1,100	1,100
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	1,110	1,050	1,100
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	11	17	15	11
British Honduras.....	12	31	33	29
Costa Rica.....	44	74	90	90
El Salvador.....	51	58	70	70
Guatemala.....	70	94	134	134
Nicaragua.....	61	74	94	85
Panama.....	25	30	30	41
Cuba.....	5,883	7,459	5,400	4,600
Dominican Republic.....	883	962	960	900
Guadeloupe.....	146	185	198	188
Haiti.....	61	80	64	63
Martinique.....	83	105	105	93
West Indies Federation				
Barbados.....	183	179	177	179
Jamaica.....	419	492	490	491
St. Kitts.....	52	52	49	50
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	275	225	226
Other.....	58	58	55	56
Total North America.....	14,487	17,270	15,427	15,061
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	906	903	754	841
Bolivia.....	11	27	45	52
Brazil.....	3,110	3,804	3,928	3,950
British Guiana.....	330	364	364	364
Chile (beet).....	40	84	74	81
Colombia.....	297	390	385	444
Ecuador.....	93	113	160	165
Paraguay.....	30	32	34	35
Peru.....	800	891	904	937
Surinam.....	10	12	12	12
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	33	51	53
Venezuela.....	205	254	271	275
Total South America.....	5,859	6,907	6,982	7,209
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	282	324	231	258
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	566	500	369
Denmark.....	353	365	233	221
Finland 4/.....	38	69	74	55
France.....	1,571	3,006	1,878	1,648
Germany, West.....	1,590	2,152	1,585	1,779
Greece 5/.....	0	0	3	30
Ireland.....	126	159	151	164
Italy.....	1,271	1,084	1,033	1,047
Netherlands.....	490	782	645	587
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	13	16	20	20
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	567	649	650
Sweden 4/.....	314	395	358	331
Switzerland.....	40	40	39	28
United Kingdom.....	818	1,082	926	851
Total West Europe.....	7,769	10,607	8,325	8,038
Albania 6/.....	12	15	14	14
Bulgaria 6/.....	137	205	165	198
Czechoslovakia.....	860	1,056	1,025	937
Germany, East 6/.....	804	970	808	728

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 3/
	through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Europe - continued:				
Hungary.....	332	525	384	352
Poland 6/.....	1,152	1,650	1,662	1,433
Rumania.....	244	490	416	386
Yugoslavia.....	219	317	236	254
Total East Europe.....	3,760	5,228	4,710	4,302
Total Europe.....	11,529	15,835	13,035	12,340
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	5,552	6,600	7,300	7,200
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	35	47	72	68
Egypt.....	340	393	345	340
Congo, Republic of.....	25	31	34	35
Kenya 6/.....	29	35	38	35
Tanganyika 6/.....	28	38	39	52
Uganda 6/.....	89	110	113	110
Malagasy Republic.....	55	97	96	95
Mauritius.....	612	260	610	605
Mozambique.....	165	182	182	187
Reunion.....	219	244	250	224
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	9	31	40	92
South Africa, Republic of, 7/.....	989	1,052	1,174	1,300
Total Africa.....	2,595	2,520	2,993	3,143
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane).....	119	132	156	175
Turkey (Europe and Asia)(beet).....	408	771	518	461
China, Mainland, (cane and beet).....	836	-	-	-
Taiwan.....	963	1,018	800	800
Burma.....	38	51	47	55
India 8/.....	2,737	4,042	3,775	4,128
Indonesia.....	903	745	707	783
Japan (beet; includes cane beginning 1959-60).....	86	174	182	183
Pakistan.....	174	132	180	190
Philippines.....	1,356	1,563	1,668	1,739
Thailand.....	102	145	190	145
Other (cane and beet).....	29	78	65	73
Total Asia 9/.....	7,751	9,276	8,588	9,032
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,428	1,504	1,512	1,966
Fiji.....	210	165	183	269
Total Oceania.....	1,638	1,669	1,695	2,235
World total (cane).....	29,197	33,480	31,975	32,811
World total (beet).....	20,214	26,597	24,045	23,409
World total (cane and beet).....	49,411	60,077	56,020	56,220

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes sugar from imported beets. 5/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 6/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. 7/ Includes Swaziland. 8/ Includes Khandasari amounting to about 15% of total. 9/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and results of office research and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,
annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <u>3/</u>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador.....	27	19	20	22
Guatemala.....	70	46	45	40
Mexico.....	147	154	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	18	23	20
Panama.....	4	2	2	2
Total.....	273	239	222	216
Asia:				
Burma.....	160	157	157	168
China: Mainland.....	545	-	-	-
Taiwan.....	24	25	22	22
India.....	3,950	3,968	5,012	5,295
Indonesia.....	303	334	345	342
Japan.....	26	37	25	29
Pakistan.....	1,258	1,064	1,008	1,000
Philippines.....	70	72	73	72
Thailand.....	50	128	134	141
Vietnam.....	21	28	35	38
Total <u>4/</u>	6,407	6,395	7,393	7,689
South America:				
Colombia.....	486	660	606	627
Ecuador.....	26	30	30	28
Peru.....	30	28	26	22
Venezuela.....	71	70	70	70
Total.....	613	788	732	747
Total of above countries <u>4/</u>	7,293	7,422	8,347	8,652

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Sugar production for the 1962-63 season in the Western Hemisphere remains about the same, with increased production in the United States partly offsetting the expected decrease for Cuba. Sizable increases in output are expected in Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia. Small reductions are indicated for the Dominican Republic and a number of other countries.

Production in Africa is expected to show a small increase of about 150,000 tons. Most of this increase is due to expected increases in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Republic of South Africa. Other increases are indicated for the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, all of which are listed separately for the first time in this report.

In Asia somewhat less sugar production is estimated for Turkey in response to heavy stocks and limited export opportunities. In Taiwan no significant change is anticipated due to increased competition of other crops for the available land. Production in India will be increased by about 353,000 short tons over 1961-62 to reach an alltime high of 4.1 million short tons including approximately a half million tons of Khandsari sugar.

Production in Indonesia will be higher than last year at which time it was considered less than domestic needs. Some of the land in sugar-cane has been placed in more lucrative crops and small growers have found it more profitable to sell cane to non-centrifugal sugar makers than to the centrifugal mills. Antiquated machinery and shortage of skilled personnel to run the mills are also reasons for Indonesia's low output of sugar in recent years. In Oceania substantial increases are shown for Australia and the Fiji Islands.

Non-centrifugal sugar continues to be produced in significant quantities, principally in Southern Asia and Latin America. Little change from last year is indicated. However, some increase is expected in India and Colombia. Due to the emergence of a surplus of centrifugal sugar and the difficulty in finding satisfactory export markets, India has reduced its emphasis on the production of such sugar.

RECORD WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST

World rice production, excluding the Communist countries of Asia (Mainland China, North Vietnam, and North Korea) and the U.S.S.R. in 1962-63 (August-July) is forecast at a record 153.2 million tons of rough rice. This compares with 150.4 million in 1961-62.

Production increases are in prospect for all continents, with the principal gains in Asia, Africa, and North America. The larger crops are due to acreage increases, improved methods of production, and generally good weather in many countries.

PRICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/1959-60, annual 1960-61 to 1962-63 $\frac{1}{2}$ /

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1955-56				to				to			
	1959-60		2/	2/	1959-60		2/	2/	1959-60		2/	2/
North America:												
Mexico	285	1,000	1,000	1,000					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States	1,595	352	414	358	1,854	2,051	2,283	2,235	2,396	2,476.2	2,432.9	2,885.9
Costa Rica	112	147	--	--	835	850	--	--	42.4	56.7	58.0	--
El Salvador	34	27	22	--	1,524	1,644	1,791	--	23.5	20.1	17.9	--
Honduras	31	35	36	--	1,513	1,500	1,528	--	21.3	23.8	25.0	--
Nicaragua 3/	55	55	59	--	1,175	1,453	1,388	--	29.3	36.2	37.2	--
Panama	224	219	248	--	1,018	980	982	--	103.5	97.3	110.5	--
Cuba	314	--	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	245.0	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	125	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	--	110.0	--	--	--
Total North America	2,861	2,978	3,063	3,171	2,418	2,569	2,549	2,732	3,137.5	3,469.9	3,541.4	3,929.3
South America:												
Argentina	138	115	140	--	2,956	2,857	2,871	--	185.0	149.0	182.3	--
Bolivia	54	73	75	--	1,330	1,164	1,293	--	32.6	38.6	44.0	--
Brazil 3/	6,527	7,700	7,500	--	1,370	1,521	1,411	--	4,057.3	5,313.0	5,300.0	--
British Guiana	166	230	262	--	1,912	2,074	1,821	--	144.0	216.0	216.0	--
Chile	84	96	72	75	2,130	2,500	2,540	2,499	81.2	108.9	83.0	85.0
Colombia	485	562	586	593	1,653	1,726	1,531	1,673	363.6	440.0	407.0	450.0
Ecuador	268	--	--	--	1,226	--	--	--	149.1	169.2	180.0	--
Paraguay	20	18	12	--	2,060	1,961	2,758	--	18.7	16.0	15.0	--
Peru	167	187	198	--	3,575	3,791	3,889	--	270.8	322.0	349.0	--
Surinam	67	75	63	--	2,334	2,372	2,505	--	70.9	80.7	71.6	--
Uruguay	43	39	46	--	2,884	3,046	2,909	--	56.3	60.7	60.7	--
Venezuela	78	103	144	150	1,096	1,284	1,235	1,396	38.8	60.0	80.7	95.0
Total South America	8,097	9,498	9,408	9,742	1,489	1,617	1,638	1,613	5,468.3	6,967.3	6,989.3	7,127.0
Europe:												
France	66	81	82	77	3,782	2,815	3,602	3,579	113.4	103.4	134.0	125.0
Greece	39	35	54	55	3,359	3,420	3,483	3,487	59.4	54.3	85.3	87.0
Italy	347	318	305	321	4,668	4,310	4,868	4,807	734.4	621.7	673.4	700.0
Portugal	91	91	91	93	3,960	3,662	4,215	4,125	163.5	174.0	174.0	174.0
Spain	164	149	153	154	5,167	5,347	5,548	5,583	384.4	361.4	385.0	390.0
Total Western Europe	707	674	685	700	4,537	4,226	4,672	4,649	1,455.1	1,292.0	1,451.7	1,476.0
Bulgaria	37	32	32	--	2,805	2,756	2,066	--	47.1	40.0	30.0	--
Hungary	98	68	54	47	1,592	1,453	1,559	1,547	70.8	44.8	38.2	33.0
Rumania	47	51	26	--	1,864	2,131	--	--	--	49.3	--	--
Yugoslavia	15	14	14	14	3,280	3,450	3,086	3,464	22.3	21.9	19.6	22.0
Total Eastern Europe	204	172	133	124	2,009	2,076	1,853	2,080	185.9	162.0	111.8	117.0
Total Europe	911	846	818	824	3,971	3,789	4,214	4,262	1,641.0	1,454.0	1,563.5	1,593.0

Africa:												
Egypt	679	733	557	935	3,734	3,820	3,339	4,010	1,150.0	1,270.0	844.0	1,700.0
Morocco	15	12	6	9	3,427	3,917	4,783	3,522	23.0	21.3	13.0	14.4
Congo, Republic of the	383	--	--	--	959	--	--	--	166.6	55.0	--	--
Ghana	60	68	68	--	990	1,029	985	--	26.9	31.8	34.0	--
Guinea	960	--	--	--	677	--	--	--	295.0	319.0	320.0	--
Ivory Coast	478	--	--	--	581	--	--	--	125.9	145.0	--	--
Malagasy Republic	2,031	1,804	--	--	1,210	1,369	--	--	1,115.1	1,200.0	1,200.0	--
Mali	380	--	--	--	961	--	--	--	165.5	190.0	--	--
Nigeria	614	720	720	--	1,107	1,103	1,103	--	308.4	360.0	360.0	--
Senegal	150	--	--	--	967	--	--	--	65.8	71.0	80.0	--
Sierra Leone	753	850	870	--	805	744	760	777	275.0	287.0	300.0	310.0
Tanganyika	165	--	--	--	1,091	--	--	--	81.6	95.0	80.0	--
Total Africa	7,982	8,059	8,272	8,780	1,200	1,247	1,124	1,289	4,344.4	4,556.9	4,218.9	5,134.2
Asia:												
Iran	800	774	800	800	1,750	1,810	1,588	1,778	635.0	635.0	576.0	645.0
Iraq	475	550	--	--	1,099	1,182	--	--	237.0	295.0	--	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	105	100	125	2,474	2,905	2,979	3,045	135.8	138.0	135.0	173.0
Burma	11,100	11,550	11,700	11,800	1,387	1,446	1,432	1,457	6,985.0	7,575.0	7,600.0	7,800.0
Cambodia	3,080	3,341	--	--	1,002	1,019	--	--	1,399.0	1,543.7	1,300.0	1,650.0
Ceylon	1,018	1,200	1,150	--	1,542	1,667	1,696	--	712.7	907.0	885.0	--
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,913	1,944	--	2,765	3,030	3,096	--	2,415.4	2,629.2	2,730.4	--
India 3/	80,273	82,947	83,669	84,000	1,189	1,365	1,351	1,360	43,293.1	51,343.5	51,270.3	51,800.0
Indonesia	17,263	16,842	18,300	--	1,535	1,682	1,689	--	12,019.0	12,848.6	14,000.0	--
Japan 3/	8,061	8,174	8,156	8,117	4,040	4,335	4,196	4,415	14,810.0	16,073.8	15,523.8	16,255.0
Korea, South	2,725	2,771	2,788	--	2,450	2,488	2,931	--	3,028.7	3,127.4	3,706.4	3,400.0
Laos	1,663	1,550	--	--	724	711	--	--	546.0	500.0	--	--
Malaya	893	949	980	--	1,916	2,268	2,083	--	776.2	975.8	926.0	--
Nepal	3,300	3,500	3,450	--	809	857	841	--	1,211.1	1,360.0	1,315.0	--
Pakistan 3/	22,767	24,804	23,964	24,000	1,241	1,428	1,484	1,470	12,828.1	16,067.5	16,131.6	16,000.0
Philippines	7,158	7,902	8,009	--	1,062	1,034	1,076	--	3,447.2	3,704.7	3,909.3	--
Thailand	12,778	14,030	13,971	14,200	1,209	1,224	1,238	1,240	7,005.0	7,789.0	7,845.0	8,000.0
Vietnam, South	--	5,635	5,350	--	--	1,952	1,895	--	4,100.0	5,000.0	4,600.0	4,900.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist countries	181,940	189,815	190,492	191,493	1,410	1,549	1,550	1,557	116,347.7	133,327.4	133,921.2	135,235.4
Oceania:												
Australia	50	50	51	57	4,762	5,478	5,863	5,609	108.0	117.0	135.6	145.0
Fiji Islands	35	--	--	--	1,534	--	--	--	24.4	26.3	--	--
Total Oceania	90	90	92	98	3,268	3,532	3,918	3,890	133.4	144.2	163.5	172.9
World total 4/												
	201,881	211,286	212,145	214,108	1,431	1,564	1,563	1,577	131,072.3	149,919.7	150,397.8	153,191.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

World rice acreage in 1962-63, at 214 million acres, is 2 million above the previous record of 1961-62, and 12 million more than average in the 5 years ended 1959-60.

Due to increases in per acre yields, the gain in production in 1962-63 compared with the average in the 5 years ended 1959-60 is considerably more than the rise in acreage. World rice acreage in 1962-63 is 6 percent above the average; yields per acre increased 10 percent, and production, 17 percent. Thus, by producing higher yields per acre, world rice growers harvested about 14 million more tons of rough rice (9 million milled).

A strong demand for rice in world markets, with rising prices, early in 1962 probably was an important factor in increased plantings. Estimated production in exporting countries is up 5 percent and shows moderate increases in most countries.

The largest gain is in Egypt. Production about doubled because of sharply increased acreage and high yields. The United States had the second largest rise in production. Acreage increased 10 percent and with record yields per acre, production rose 19 percent over 1961.

Output increased moderately in Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam, Asia's principal rice exporters. Their combined 1962-63 rough rice crop, estimated at 22.4 million metric tons, is 1 million more than in 1961-62.

Production in the surplus countries of Western Europe is slightly larger than in 1961. Italy and Spain have small increases; production in France declined 7 percent.

The policy concerning rice production in East Europe this year is withdrawal of acreage in favor of other crops. Hungary's acreage and production have declined and the country will have no rice to export.

Australia's rice outlook is for another record harvest.

It is still too early in the crop year to forecast production in South America. Acreage increased in several countries. Colombia and Venezuela, where most of the rice crop has already been harvested, have marked gains in production.

Moderate production increases are in prospect for several principal rice importers. India, Japan, and Indonesia expect record harvests. However, Pakistan and the Philippine Republic report that because of floods, production will decline and rice imports will be increased in 1963.

WORLD COTTON STOCKS TO RISE IN 1962-63

World cotton stocks are likely to rise sharply in 1962-63 as a result of the expected imbalance of world cotton production and consumption.

The 1962-63 world crop is currently estimated at a record 49.2 million bales ¹/₄, 1.9 million above last season, while world consumption is expected to be close to the 48 million-bale level of the past 3 seasons. Consequently, world carryover on August 1, 1963, may be $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales or more above the 19.4 million on hand at the beginning of the 1962-63 season. This increase in world stocks is the first since 1955-56, and reverses the steady downtrend from the high level of 25.2 million bales on August 1, 1956.

A substantial part of the increase in world stocks this season will be in the United States. Disappearance is currently estimated at 8.6 million bales consumption and 5 million exports. This is nearly 1.2 million less than production, imports, and city crop. Thus, U.S. stocks are expected to rise to about 9 million bales by next August 1, compared with 7.8 million at the beginning of 1962-63. This marks the second season of stock increase in the United States, and contrasts with the sharp downtrend of the preceding 5 seasons.

Cotton stocks in foreign Free World importing countries (including cotton afloat and in free ports) may be increased slightly in 1962-63 after declining 1.1 million bales, or 17 percent, last season. Consumption is expected to be near the record 17.9 million bales used in each of the past 2 seasons. At this level of use, stocks of 5.5 million bales at the beginning of this season were equivalent to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months' requirements. Consumption in India is approaching 5 million bales, but larger production and imports could increase stocks above the 1.6 million bales of last August. Stocks in Japan were reduced to only 0.7 million bales by last August 1, and some rise may be in store if textile activity picks up later this season. In Western Europe, indications are that stocks may be increased slightly from the generally low level on hand at the beginning of this season. In Spain the unusually large beginning stocks, which reflected last season's large crop and imports, will probably be reduced.

Foreign Free World exporting countries as a group are likely to have a moderate increase in stocks from the 3.7 million bales on August 1, 1962, chiefly because of the substantial rise in production. However, consumption is expected to continue the upward postwar climb, and exports probably will be over 10 percent larger than in 1961-62.

¹/₄ Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except cotton in the United States is in running bales.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,
August 1, 1962, with comparisons 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand August 1					
	Average	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Foreign Free World importing:						
Canada.....	63	104	62	85	39	89
Belgium.....	120	131	120	173	162	130
France.....	348	340	255	385	395	310
Germany, West.....	300	460	340	560	465	335
Italy.....	369	300	230	400	390	360
Netherlands.....	69	92	82	115	120	100
Portugal.....	37	52	70	45	53	40
Spain.....	52	85	252	74	160	350
Sweden.....	88	114	80	74	72	74
Switzerland.....	89	122	103	123	125	115
United Kingdom.....	1,160	560	401	467	356	270
Yugoslavia.....	11	37	70	20	25	35
Hong Kong.....	34	60	75	125	145	120
India.....	1,714	2,025	1,900	1,340	2,040	1,615
Japan.....	512	536	680	1,025	1,132	705
Korea.....	19	35	25	55	30	65
Australia.....	21	23	25	27	27	25
Others.....	245	330	295	378	394	450
Total.....	5,251	5,406	5,065	5,471	6,130	5,188
Foreign Free World exporting:						
Mexico.....	200	300	350	250	225	225
El Salvador.....	13	105	25	26	45	65
Nicaragua.....	15	125	2	8	8	10
Iran.....	21	29	44	32	43	43
Pakistan.....	283	400	275	200	240	315
Syria.....	11	25	45	40	45	70
Turkey.....	112	140	125	90	85	85
Argentina.....	532	680	550	480	510	420
Brazil.....	1,221	600	600	660	660	935
Peru.....	213	300	250	320	315	255
Congo, Rep. of the.....	109	110	115	95	65	20
British East Africa.....	94	97	23	75	105	20
Egypt.....	612	595	715	430	475	300
Ex-French Equat. Africa 2/.....	96	60	65	40	95	60
Sudan.....	183	370	272	265	345	600
Others.....	209	354	338	394	362	305
Total.....	3,924	4,290	3,794	3,405	3,623	3,728
Total Foreign Free World.....	9,175	9,696	8,859	8,876	9,753	8,916
United States 3/.....	5,449	8,737	8,885	7,559	7,228	7,850
Communist countries:						
U.S.S.R.....	1,320	1,450	1,550	1,750	1,200	1,100
China.....	560	1,250	1,300	1,200	850	650
Others 4/.....	316	543	528	538	653	608
Total.....	2,196	3,243	3,378	3,488	2,703	2,358
Afloat.....	475	700	400	500	400	300
World total.....	17,295	22,376	21,522	20,423	20,084	19,424

1/ Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Chad and Central African Republic. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Mostly Eastern Europe.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

This will siphon off most of the excess supply, but some crops particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, may not be completely marketed by next August 1. Total stocks in Communist countries are expected to remain about unchanged from the 2.4 million bales on hand at the beginning of this season.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION DOWN BUT TOTAL SUPPLY UP IN 1962

The 1962 world jute crop is estimated at about 5,000 million pounds, a decrease of 520 million from 1961, but July 1 carryover stocks in major producing countries were about 1,200 million pounds greater.

The plentiful jute supply from the 1961 harvest more than met the demand and left surplus stocks, especially in India and Pakistan. Brazilian carryover was unchanged from the preceding year, but carryover of jute and mesta in Pakistan and India increased by 850 million pounds or 247 percent. The gain in total supply for this year occurred despite the decline in this year's mesta crop to only 560 million pounds compared with 682 million in 1961, and a drop in the jute crop of 520 million pounds.

JUTE 1/: World production by country, average 1956-60, and annual 1960-62

Country	Year of harvest beginning July			
	Average 1956-60	Revised 1960	Revised 1961	Preliminary 1962
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Pakistan.....	2,390,240	1,800,000	2,787,600	2,600,000
India.....	1,769,680	1,592,800	2,507,600	2,200,000
Brazil.....	77,654	105,821	106,041	81,570
Taiwan.....	37,289	45,869	32,368	25,000
Burma.....	10,487	24,640	17,637	19,000
Thailand.....	8,085	13,772	25,573	28,439
Japan.....	1,964	1,720	1,631	1,764
Other countries.....	44,601	40,378	41,550	44,227
Total.....	4,340,000	3,625,000	5,520,000	5,000,000

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute-like fibers wherever separation is possible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Official estimates of 1962 production have not been released in either Pakistan or India. Trade estimates vary considerably -- ranging from 2,480 million to 2,640 million pounds in Pakistan and from 2,600 million to 2,800 million for Indian jute and mesta.

Exports from Pakistan, the principal exporter of raw jute, totaled 1,631 million pounds in 1961-62, 38 percent over the 1,196 million pounds exported in 1960-61. Consumers of raw jute are believed to be well supplied, and exports may not exceed 1,600 million pounds in 1962-63.

Domestic consumption in Pakistan is expected to continue upward about 10 percent from the 1961-62 total of 800 million pounds. Mill capacity is being increased, and the government grants a 10 percent export bonus on jute manufacture.

Jute prices fell as supplies became plentiful in 1961 and were distressingly low for the farmer through 1962. Pakistan established Buffer Stock Operations to buy some surplus stocks, but the quantities designated were relatively small. Later purchases have brought the current total to about 80 million pounds. A new Jute Ordinance of September 10, 1962, fixed minimum prices to growers for various grades. The price level is believed to be high enough to ensure reasonable returns to growers.

The Jute Board has been given new functions of supervision and regulation of dealings in the internal market and the issuing of licenses to jute dealers. Agents and brokers will be appointed to trade on behalf of the government. Minimum and maximum prices may be fixed for both internal and export trade. A "cess" of jute will be collected from balers and shippers to create a fund to stabilize prices.

Indian supplies of jute and mesta have increased to 3,958 million pounds besides 40 million pounds of imported jute which is allowed under the current government quota. Imports of only 40 million pounds for the current year are 119 million pounds less than in 1961-62. A total of 80 million pounds of exports have been allowed. Mill consumption which was 2,416.4 million pounds last year is expected to increase nearly 18 percent this year.

India also took steps to bolster the falling jute prices by establishing a jute buffer stock agency, securing a voluntary minimum jute purchases scheme by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, removal of margin requirements on bank advances on jute and ceiling limits by the Reserve Bank of India. It has also removed restrictions on mill and loom working hours, fixed minimum prices by the Forward Markets Commission, and more liberal assistance has been given by the State Bank of India. Raw jute exports were resumed and imports were reduced.

A new Indian excise duty on jute manufactures for domestic consumption and the establishment of the Jute Buffer Stock Agency were the most important developments in 1961-62. The Governments of both India and Pakistan continue to declare their aim of stabilization of jute prices within a range that is fair to the grower and reasonable for the buyer.

Mill production of jute manufactures in India rose from 2,254 million pounds in 1960-61 to 2,357 million. Sacking manufactures declined some, but hessian and others increased. Exports of jute manufactures increased about 5 percent to a total of 1,559 million pounds with foreign exchange earnings equal to 22 percent of Indian total exports of all commodities. Jute manufactures have been the largest foreign exchange earner for the past 2 years.

The Union Minister of International Trade reports that modernization of the jute industry up to the spinning stage is almost completed. Loans up to \$11.2 million had been committed to the jute industry by the National Industrial Development Corporation up to July 28, 1962, and \$9 million has already been disbursed.

A new type of hard board made from jute sticks is now being marketed by two Indian firms. Demand for broadloom hessian for tufted carpet backing now exceeds supply, and the central government has licensed 300 more broadlooms for installation.

The index number of wholesale jute prices (1952-53 = 100) in India averaged only 178 for April-March 1961-62 compared with 210 the preceding year. The monthly index dropped from the peak of 280 for February 1961 to 139 for May 1962 and rose only to 144 for June 1962. Jute manufactures followed about the same pattern, the price index falling from 168 in February 1961 to 113 in February 1962 and again in May 1962, then rising slightly to 118 in June.

Brazilian exports are relatively small, amounting to only 611,000 pounds in 1961. Domestic consumption dropped from 148 million pounds in 1960 to 142.7 million and is not expected to exceed 90 million in 1962. Stocks, which had been at 2.2 million pounds at the end of each of the past 2 years are expected to exceed 20 million pounds by the end of 1962.

The decrease in both production and manufacture of jute is attributed to smaller wheat, bean, and coffee crops and the resulting decline in demand for jute bags. Benefits to producers from fixed minimum prices and authorized loans up to 80 percent of these prices have been considerably offset by continued inflation. The government began a program in December 1961 to obtain much needed selected seeds.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION LARGEST SINCE 1956

World production of flaxseed in 1962 is estimated at 133 million bushels, 14 percent larger than the reduced outturn of 1961 and 1 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. Moreover, this year's harvest is the largest since 1956.

(Continued)

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-54	1955-59	1960	Average 1950-54	1955-59	1960	Average 1950-54	1955-59	1960
North America:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	997	2,628	2,075	9.4	8.8	8.9	11.1	9,369	22,729
	4,306	4,358	3,342	2,514	2,604	2,804	11.3	36,809	34,242
	118	48	79	7.9	12.1	12.3	12.9	1,872	586
	5,121	7,034	5,298	33.9	28.8	30.3	35.0	48,950	57,557
South America:	1,656	2,327	2,365	2,772	3/ 2,900	9.4	11.6	17,888	23,093
	4/ 74	5/ 114	5/ 105	5/ 105	4/ 105	10.1	12.7	4/ 925	1,188
	16	16	19	17	17	12.4	12.7	195	191
	382	311	290	356	427	8.0	10.6	3,682	2,504
	2,128	2,768	2,779	3,250	3,149	42.5	47.8	22,692	26,942
Europe:	77	69	73	66	66	9.7	10.4	661	671
	17	3	3	4	2	15.7	17.9	235	48
	6/ 121	4/ 96	7/ 125	7/ 140	7/ 175	5.7	12.9	468	1,168
	14	6	2	2	2	12.2	4.6	173	4/ 78
	45	30	19	18	18	5.3	4.6	36	31
Estimated total, West	45	30	19	18	18	10.0	11.8	456	331
	70	58	60	53	59	12.1	15.0	850	799
	30	33	21	21	21	4.5	8.6	136	234
	45	3	3	2	2	15.6	21.9	722	74
	455	310	320	325	360	8.6	10.4	4,355	3,485
Europe 2/	33	6	6	6	6	5.4	5.2	177	29
	128	135	121	64	64	5.1	4.9	693	591
	68	72	68	17	15	7.0	13.7	260	82
	37	8	12	17	15	9.3	7.2	2,541	4/ 2,039
	4/ 274	286	236	69	69	5.7	6.0	350	380
Estimated total, East	625	605	530	535	515	8.6	10.4	4,745	3,643
	1,080	915	850	860	875	5.4	5.2	9,100	7,128
	4,620	5,063	4,525	4,525	4,525	4/ 2.5	3.9	4/ 11,205	19,786
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
Africa:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Asia:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Iran:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 5/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
India 5/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Japan 5/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Pakistan:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Estimated total 9/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Oceania:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Australia 10/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
New Zealand:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Total:	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
Estimated world total 9/	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600
	290	275	265	216	255	14.8	15.2	2,135	2,425
	10	4/ 7	86	31	70	6.5	4/ 2.7	66	4/ 17
	9	15	23	30	28	6.2	6.1	1,103	600

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1962 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1962 and ends early in 1963. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on planted area officially estimated at 3.5 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ Includes only that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 8/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 9/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 10/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

About three-fifths of the estimated 16 million-bushel increase in world production is accounted for by the sharp expansion in the U.S. crop. Nearly all other important producing countries also harvested larger crops this year than in 1961, with most of the increase occurring in the major exporting countries--Argentina and Canada.

The substantial increase in the United States plus much smaller increases in Canada and Mexico resulted in a total North American harvest of 48 million bushels, almost one-third more than last year. U.S. production at 31.6 million bushels was nearly 10 million bushels or 45 percent more than last year's drought-affected crop. Growers harvested 2.8 million acres compared with 2.5 million in 1961 and yields per harvested acre averaged 11.3 bushels against only 8.7 bushels last year.

Despite an acreage reduction of almost one-third, Canada's flaxseed crop at 15.7 million bushels was 1.4 million larger than the small outturn of 1961. Yields averaged 11.1 bushels per acre compared with only 6.9 bushels in 1961 and the 1955-59 average of 8.8 bushels. The acreage decline was due mainly to higher prices for wheat and feed grains than for flaxseed and the government's encouragement of cereal production rather than flaxseed. An unusually large volume of Canada's crop this year will grade No. 2 and No. 3 because of the wet, late season, rank green growth, slow ripening and poor harvesting weather in many areas.

Mexico's crop was only fractionally larger than last year's.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this year are expected to be considerably larger than last year's relatively favorable outturn. The third official estimate of area seeded in Argentina is 3.5 million acres, almost 10 percent larger than a year earlier, and growing conditions have been excellent. Assuming losses and yields similar to last year, the total harvest should approximate 35 million bushels. An outturn this size would exceed last year's by almost 10 percent and would be the largest since 1947-48. Acreage expansion was stimulated by substantially increased support prices.

Acreage in flaxseed in Brazil appears to have varied little in recent years. Weather in Rio Grande do Sul, where the bulk of the crop is grown, has been excellent this year and the total Brazilian harvest is expected to approximate 1.4 million bushels, moderately above last year.

Uruguay's 1962 acreage increase, believed to have been about one-fifth above 1961, is attributed to: (1) Lack of government action in fixing a basic price for wheat and; (2) the expectation of a good demand for exports of flaxseed in view of reduced export taxes. Should production reach the expected 4.5 million bushels, it would be the best crop in 10 years.

(Continued)

Flaxseed production in Europe is believed to have increased about 10 percent from last year. although data for a number of countries, particularly countries of Communist controlled Eastern Europe, are still incomplete. Of particular significance are the pronounced increases estimated for France and the Netherlands. Output in the Soviet Union in 1961 and 1962 is estimated at about the 13.6 million-bushel level of 1960.

Flaxseed production in Africa is of relatively minor significance, totaling only about 3 million bushels. Output in 1962 may be up about 10 percent from last year because of the sharp rise in Morocco. Production in that country is believed to have almost tripled last year's small crop with acreage more than double that of 1961 and higher average yields.

Asia's 1962 flaxseed production is virtually the same as in 1961. India's harvest early in the year was 1 percent larger than a year earlier, despite a 5 percent decline in acreage, due generally to favorable weather during the growing period.

In Oceania flaxseed production may increase by almost two-thirds. Acreage in Australia doubled that of last year and production is expected to increase correspondingly to a million bushels. New Zealand's crop is expected to be about 10 percent larger than last year's, also a result of acreage expansion.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION FORECAST AT NEW HIGH

World production of peanuts in 1962 is forecast at an alltime high of 15.8 million short tons of unshelled nuts. This would be 3 percent above last year's outturn and one-sixth above the 1955-59 average.

The estimated increase of almost 450,000 tons is based largely on the sharp expansion in Argentina and the expectation of a substantial expansion in Mainland China. India's harvest is expected to approximate last year's good crop. And, in the important exporting areas of Africa, prospects are favorable. However, slight increases in Nigeria, Senegal, Niger, Mali, and the Rhodesias may be offset by the sharp reduction in South Africa and sizable reductions in the Sudan and possibly the Congo.

North American peanut production is up slightly from last year because of a small increase in the United States and a 10 percent increase in the Dominican Republic. According to the November 1 estimate, U.S. production was 893,200 tons, up 2 percent from the 1961 crop. The indicated U.S. yield per acre of 1,261 pounds was only 5 pounds below the record set in 1960. Acreage harvested for nuts was 1 percent below last year.

Continent and country	Average			Acreage 2/			1962 3/			Average			Production		
	1950-54			1955-59			1960			1950-54			1955-59		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:															
United States.....	1,718	1,501	1,410	1,429	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	793.3	793.3	793.3	793.3	793.3	793.3
Mexico.....	136	163	184	186	178	178	178	178	178	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8
Cuba.....	4/ 24	30	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
Dominican Republic.....	5/ 68	117	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4
Estimated total 5/.....	1,955	1,825	1,865	1,820	1,805	1,805	1,805	1,805	1,805	965.5	965.5	965.5	965.5	965.5	965.5
South America:															
Argentina.....	336	526	468	468	714	714	714	714	714	260.9	260.9	260.9	260.9	260.9	260.9
Brazil.....	339	6/ 486	6/ 719	6/ 834	6/ 778	6/ 778	6/ 778	6/ 778	6/ 778	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2
Paraguay.....	31	28	25	26	---	---	---	---	---	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Uruguay.....	19	20	21	21	25	25	25	25	25	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Estimated total 5/.....	750	1,110	1,285	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	715.0	715.0	715.0	715.0	715.0	715.0
Europe:															
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	50	45	37	38	42	42	42	42	42	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	21	4/ 1	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:															
Sudan.....	83	399	488	493	---	---	---	---	---	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8
Egypt.....	29	38	43	35	45	45	45	45	45	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Angola.....	---	4/ 94	82	82	---	---	---	---	---	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
Cameroun.....	320	4/ 361	413	408	---	---	---	---	---	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6
Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, and Gabon.....	4/ 412	556	593	630	---	---	---	---	---	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3
Congo, Republic of the (Leopoldville).....	705	692	692	568	---	---	---	---	---	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4
Gambia.....	4/ 215	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Ghana.....	136	137	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5
Guinea.....	136	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
Malagasy Republic.....	57	102	90	90	---	---	---	---	---	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
Mali.....	411	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Mozambique.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3
Nigeria.....	313	690	794	862	---	---	---	---	---	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0
Portuguese Guinea.....	---	4/ 3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	851.0	851.0	851.0	851.0	851.0	851.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,102.0	1,102.0	1,102.0	1,102.0	1,102.0	1,102.0
Senegal.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/ 36.7	2/ 36.7	2/ 36.7	2/ 36.7	2/ 36.7	2/ 36.7
Tanganyika.....	1,684	4/ 2,195	2,415	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
Togo.....	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5
Uganda.....	379	425	428	556	---	---	---	---	---	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
South Africa, Republic of.....	445	4/ 550	6/ 696	6/ 965	---	---	---	---	---	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8
Estimated total 5/.....	9,320	12,125	12,865	13,315	13,160	13,160	13,160	13,160	13,160	3,186.5	3,186.5	3,186.5	3,186.5	3,186.5	3,186.5
Asia:															
Israel.....	4	12	13	10	9	9	9	9	9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	12	20	21	21	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
China, Mainland.....	4,295	5,540	5,200	5,200	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,853.0	2,853.0	2,853.0	2,853.0	2,853.0	2,853.0
Burma.....	726	905	1,221	1,278	---	---	---	---	---	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5
China, Taiwan 5/.....	210	248	248	267	262	262	262	262	262	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1
India.....	11,659	14,332	15,461	15,848	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	3,812.5	3,812.5	3,812.5	3,812.5	3,812.5	3,812.5
Indonesia.....	714	816	892	892	890	890	890	890	890	379.6	379.6	379.6	379.6	379.6	379.6
Japan.....	59	91	135	162	153	153	153	153	153	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Philippines.....	61	71	60	54	62	62	62	62	62	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9
Thailand.....	178	221	287	204	233	233	233	233	233	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	18,180	22,365	23,705	24,065	24,035	24,035	24,035	24,035	24,035	8,710.0	8,710.0	8,710.0	8,710.0	8,710.0	8,710.0
Oceania:															
Australia.....	21	39	43	42	45	45	45	45	45	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Estimated total 5/.....	21	39	43	42	45	45	45	45	45	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Estimated world total 5/.....	30,297	37,510	39,740	40,555	40,555	40,555	40,555	40,555	40,555	15,613.0	15,613.0	15,613.0	15,613.0	15,613.0	15,613.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

South American peanut crops, harvested early in the year, are estimated to have been one-fifth larger than a year earlier, largely because of the spectacular expansion in Argentina. Ideal weather throughout the season and higher prices than a year earlier spurred increases in both acreage and yields in Argentina, which resulted in a record peanut harvest of 477,000 tons. This was almost two-thirds larger than the 1961 outturn and four-fifths above the 1955-59 average.

Brazil's near-record crop of 530,000 tons turned out to be more than had been expected. Area planted was lower but excellent weather resulted in extremely high yields, and the total outturn was only slightly less than the 1961 record crop.

Uruguay's relatively small peanut production rose sharply in 1962 from a year earlier and from recent years. The government, by granting a subsidy to growers and setting an official price, encouraged an upswing in acreage and production.

Another near-record peanut harvest is now underway in Africa. Total outturn probably will approximate last year's record, as virtually all important producing countries except the Sudan, South Africa, and possibly the Congo, are expecting somewhat larger crops.

On the basis of preliminary information that the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards may purchase for crushing and export about 785,000 short tons of shelled peanuts, total production in Nigeria is estimated at about 1,400,000 tons, unshelled basis. Indications were that acreage was above that of 1961, and with normal rains in August and September the crop was reported to be in excellent condition. An outturn of this magnitude would be fractionally larger than the record of 1957 when an estimated 1,390,000 tons were produced. The 1961 crop is estimated at 1,370,000 tons on the basis of purchases of 768,000 tons (shelled).

Senegal's crop is expected to approximate or possibly exceed last year's record of about 1.1 million tons. Preliminary forecasts of the commercial crop (for crushing and export) range from 965,000 to 990,000 tons compared with last year's commercial crop of 955,000 to 975,000 tons (the actual figure is not yet final.) Area planted this year was slightly larger than the 2.5 million acres planted in 1961 and fertilizer application was more than double the tonnage applied for the previous crop. Moreover, August rains were heavier than a year earlier, and September rains favored good crop development.

Total production in Mali is estimated at 120,000 tons, based on an estimated commercial crop of 87,000 tons (unshelled). This reflects a more nearly normal outturn than last year's commercial crop of 73,000 tons, which resulted from uneven rain distribution during the growing season. Rains this year, particularly during September and early October, were favorable.

Peanut production in Niger is estimated at about 185,000 tons, up substantially from last year because of ample rain. Production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is expected to reach 142,000 tons, almost one-fifth larger than in 1961, because of expanded acreage encouraged by continued high prices.

South Africa's 1962 peanut production declined almost one-third from a year earlier because of reduced acreage. Sudan's declined almost 10 percent, also apparently because of smaller acreage.

This year's peanut production in Asia may be slightly larger than in 1961, depending considerably on the final outturn of India's harvest. Preliminary official information estimates the Indian peanut acreage in 1962-63 about 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Variable weather has made yields uncertain and the trade is undecided whether the crop will be materially over or under last year's official estimate of 5,244,000 tons. Much will depend on weather in the final maturing stages. It is generally conceded that very little can happen now to the winter crop harvested in December and January, other than damage from excessive rains during November and December. The bulk of the crop, however, is expected to be 2 or 3 weeks late arriving in the principal markets due to unfavorable weather at planting time.

The Central Government of India hopes to increase oilseed production for export and, as peanuts contributed about 75 percent of the total oilseed export earnings in 1961, an intensive campaign to increase production significantly is said to be in the planning stage.

Little is known of either the peanut acreage or yields in Mainland China. Acreage, which had been declining for several years, may have turned upward moderately in 1962 because of the somewhat improved weather at planting time in the major areas. Growing conditions were better this year than in either 1960 or 1961. Production, therefore, may have been somewhat greater than last year, but probably was still substantially below the 1953-57 officially claimed average of 2.9 million tons. On the basis of this meager information the crop is placed at 2.6 million tons from 5.5 million acres.

With the exception of a slight decline in Japan and a 10 percent increase in Thailand, peanut production in other Asian countries in 1962 varied little from the 1961 level.

SMALLER WORLD CORN PRODUCTION FORECAST

World corn production will be slightly smaller than in 1961-62, according to preliminary forecasts by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

(Continued)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
North America:									
Canada	516	514	400	59.7	57.1	73.0	30,780	29,337	29,208
El Salvador	431	412	385	14.5	17.2	14.8	6,240	7,100	5,700
Guatemala	1,549	1,610	--	11.3	12.4	--	17,500	20,000	22,600
Honduras	822	924	--	11.7	12.4	--	9,634	11,500	11,600
Mexico	14,292	14,579	15,792	13.3	14.1	13.9	190,630	205,000	220,000
Nicaragua	369	324	359	12.5	14.2	7.0	4,620	4,600	2,500
United States 5/	66,409	71,649	58,691	48.7	54.5	61.8	3,234,891.3	3,908,070.3	3,624,313.3
Cuba	432	--	--	15.7	--	--	6,800	--	--
Estimated total 6/	85,810	91,410	79,680	41.0	46.0	49.4	3,515,000.4	4,205,000.3	3,937,000.3
Europe:									
Austria	125	144	127	47.0	58.2	61.5	5,874	8,390	7,810
France	1,455	2,036	2,409	41.8	54.4	40.4	60,766	110,700	97,240
Greece	537	522	481	19.1	21.2	22.1	10,274	11,080	10,640
Italy	3,272	3,150	3,170	42.6	47.7	48.9	139,282	150,100	155,100
Portugal	1,187	1,157	1,186	15.0	15.9	16.1	17,772	18,400	19,100
Spain	934	1,058	1,038	34.5	37.8	41.7	32,179	40,000	43,300
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	7,540	8,090	8,440	35.4	42.0	39.7	267,000	340,000	335,000
Albania	357	--	--	19.0	--	--	6,780	--	--
Bulgaria	1,787	1,853	1,945	22.6	25.0	21.3	40,340	46,400	41,500
Czechoslovakia	434	462	482	40.7	48.7	--	17,670	22,500	--
Hungary	3,194	3,462	3,310	36.2	39.9	32.3	115,600	138,000	107,000
Rumania	8,764	8,825	8,470	20.5	24.7	25.4	180,000	218,000	215,000
Yugoslavia	6,227	6,350	6,202	29.8	38.2	28.9	185,502	242,500	179,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	20,910	21,370	20,860	26.3	31.6	27.3	550,000	675,000	570,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	28,450	29,460	29,300	28.7	34.5	30.9	817,000.1	1,015,000	905,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	11,925	12,500	17,800	26.8	24.0	28.1	320,000	300,000	500,000
Asia:									
Turkey	1,737	1,717	1,742	17.7	17.2	16.1	30,690	29,500	28,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--
India	9,881	10,774	11,040	13.0	14.7	14.5	128,100	158,060	160,000
Pakistan	1,097	1,207	1,191	16.4	14.6	16.4	18,020	17,600	19,500
Indonesia	5,611	6,500	6,220	14.8	14.9	14.5	82,850	97,000	90,500
Japan 7/	121	108	107	32.2	41.7	42.1	3,900	4,500	4,570
Philippines	3,889	5,054	4,977	9.8	9.4	9.4	38,190	47,020	44,670
Thailand	275	703	920	21.7	30.1	30.0	5,960	21,400	27,600
Estimated total 6/	46,580	52,970	53,600	17.0	16.4	15.9	790,000	870,000	850,000

Africa:														
Republic of the Congo	1,182	---	---	---	16.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,686	---	---
Kenya 6/	500	---	---	---	26.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,110	---	---
Egypt	1,921	1,890	1,868	1,972	33.3	35.2	28.7	32.9	66,600	53,540	64,960	63,916	7,100	13,700
Morocco	1,147	1,005	1,000	1,112	10.1	15.7	7.1	12.3	11,622	15,750	7,100	16,316	---	---
Former French West Africa	1,705	---	---	---	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,643	3,100	3,620
Malagasy Republic	204	237	247	---	13.0	13.1	14.3	---	---	---	---	12,220	---	---
Angola	1,453	---	---	---	17.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,000	80,000	80,000
Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	141,946	190,000	220,000
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	---	---	---	14.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 6/	28,750	29,750	29,820	30,240	16.0	18.2	18.6	18.8	460,000	540,000	555,000	---	---	570,000
South America:														
Argentina	5,855	6,781	6,845	---	29.7	28.0	30.7	---	---	---	---	173,710	190,000	210,000
Brazil	15,152	16,776	18,285	---	19.7	20.0	19.1	---	---	---	---	299,000	335,000	350,000
Chile	169	183	184	203	28.2	31.1	35.3	---	4,762	5,700	6,500	---	---	---
Colombia	1,585	1,767	1,757	1,754	19.0	19.2	17.1	---	30,170	34,000	30,000	---	---	---
Ecuador	481	517	---	---	12.3	12.2	---	---	5,900	6,300	5,700	---	---	---
Peru	605	626	609	---	19.1	21.3	24.6	---	11,530	13,350	15,000	---	---	---
Uruguay	777	683	---	---	8.9	12.6	---	---	6,920	8,600	6,100	---	---	---
Venezuela	702	984	960	---	19.1	17.6	17.2	---	13,380	17,300	16,500	---	---	---
Estimated total 6/	26,020	29,050	30,570	31,250	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.6	560,000	625,000	655,000	---	---	---
Oceania:														
Australia	180	180	175	---	31.7	35.0	41.7	---	5,700	6,300	7,300	---	---	---
New Zealand	6	8	7	---	55.3	62.5	50.0	---	332	500	350	---	---	---
Estimated total 6/	190	190	185	185	32.1	36.3	41.6	41.1	6,100	6,900	7,700	---	---	---
Estimated world total 6/	227,720	245,330	240,960	242,040	28.4	30.8	30.8	30.2	6,465,000	7,565,000	7,410,000	7,310,000	---	---

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ New series covering corn and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

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A prospective crop of 7.3 billion bushels of dried corn is 100 million bushels below last year's total. Smaller harvests in the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union are partly offset by larger outturns in other areas.

The forecast of 7.3 billion bushels of corn combined with earlier forecasts for barley and oats, shows that the world outturn of feedgrains this season on a tonnage basis may be slightly above the 1961-62 total, with a larger world barley crop more than offsetting reductions in oats and corn. At the same time, import demand for feedgrains is expected to be moderately below the 1961-62 level.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 3,885 million bushels, about 50 million, or 1 percent below the 1961 total. Reductions in the United States and Mexico account for the decline. The U.S. area of 57.5 million acres harvested for grain is the smallest in more than 80 years, but yields were at an alltime high of 62.4 bushels per acre. Weather permitted harvesting of most of the late planted corn and quality of the crop is generally good. The U.S. crop accounts for about half of the world total.

Mexico, the second producer in North America, is also expected to show a reduction from the high 1961 level. Reliable estimates are not yet available but a substantial drop is expected. Canada's crop of 32 million bushels is above average as a result of record yields.

Western Europe's total is tentatively placed at 285 million bushels, 50 million below the good 1961 outturn mainly because of smaller harvests in Italy and France. These are the largest producers of the area and in each, reduced acreage combined with somewhat smaller yields to bring outturns well below the bumper crop in 1961. However, the current crop is still above the 1955-59 average.

Production is estimated to be slightly smaller than last year in Eastern Europe. Reduced acreage in the important producing Danube Basin is due to unfavorable weather at planting time. Yields appear to have been average or better in the principal producing countries.

The Soviet Union reported a substantial increase in acreage of corn for grain. Despite the reported increase of 2.5 million acres, production of dry corn appears to be less than the good 1961 outturn.

Asia's crop, estimated at 870 million bushels, is above the large 1961 harvest and well above average. Higher yields account for the increase over the 1961 total since acreage declined slightly.

Total production in Africa is expected to be slightly larger than in 1961, with better outturns in Northern Africa offsetting less favorable prospects in the Republic of South Africa, the leading corn producer of the continent. Large carryover stocks in South Africa, however, will hold supplies high, despite the smaller crop. Africa's estimated acreage is slightly larger than last year and yields are expected to average slightly larger.

In Southern Hemisphere countries corn is in the early growth stage and conditions up to March/April will determine final returns. Thus, forecasts for these countries are subject to considerable revision as the season progresses.

The present outlook is for a larger outturn in South America. Acreage in Argentina may be as much as 20 percent above the 1961 acreage. If growing conditions continue favorable, a good production increase may be expected. Prospects are for larger harvests in other countries also, if growing conditions are average or better.

Corn is of minor importance in Australia. The present outlook is for a crop approaching the 7.3 million bushels harvested in early 1962.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION DOWN 5 MILLION POUNDS FROM 1961-62

World wool output in 1962-63 is estimated at 5,710 million pounds, down about 5 million pounds from the total production estimated for 1961-62.

The first official estimate for Australian production in 1962-63 is 1,707 million pounds, a rise of less than 1 percent from last year. Although sheep numbers rose more than 3 percent, dry weather has reduced the average fleece weight over much of the country and wool production probably will not increase much this year.

The New Zealand Wool Commission has forecast 605 million pounds of wool for the 1962-63 season, up 3 percent from last year's revised estimate of 587 million pounds. Weather over the past year has been generally favorable, and sheep numbers have increased over the previous year. If this year's production estimate is realized, it will be the first time that output in New Zealand has topped the 600 million pound mark.

Another drop in Argentine production is expected following severe drought in Buenos Aires and La Pampa Provinces. Production of shorn and pulled wool for the year beginning October is forecast at 450 million pounds, down nearly 5 percent from the previous year.

Conditions in Uruguay have been mostly favorable for the last year. Because of this and the slight increase in sheep numbers, production is expected to rise to 190 million pounds.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55
annual 1959 to 1962 1/

Continent and country	Average :1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>
	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds
North America:	:				
Canada.....	7.6	8.3	8.3	7.1	6.8
United States <u>3/</u>	297.6	318.6	322.6	318.3	305.0
Mexico.....	11.7	9.9	9.8	10.5	10.8
Total N. America <u>4/ 5/</u>	320.0	340.0	340.0	335.0	325.0
South America:	:				
Argentina.....	448.0	477.1	487.4	470.0	450.0
Brazil.....	52.4	50.0	56.5	57.5	62.0
Chile.....	41.6	49.8	50.5	51.1	52.0
Peru.....	20.4	20.3	21.9	22.0	23.0
Uruguay.....	194.8	158.7	180.8	185.2	190.0
Total S. America <u>4/ 5/</u>	780.0	775.0	820.0	810.0	800.0
Europe:	:				
France.....	52.2	66.0	65.1	69.2	70.0
Germany, West.....	13.3	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.4
Greece.....	20.8	29.2	25.2	25.5	25.6
Ireland.....	15.8	24.1	23.5	23.9	24.3
Italy.....	34.5	29.2	29.5	29.1	29.0
Norway.....	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal.....	22.4	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.7
Spain.....	65.0	69.5	65.4	66.1	71.6
United Kingdom.....	98.6	123.5	121.2	130.2	127.0
Total West Europe <u>4/ 5/</u>	345.0	400.0	385.0	400.0	405.0
Bulgaria.....	30.4	42.6	46.4	46.5	46.0
Hungary.....	12.4	17.6	18.5	20.8	20.0
Poland.....	16.0	20.2	19.9	19.4	18.3
Rumania.....	40.2	46.3	48.2	50.7	52.0
Yugoslavia.....	34.9	31.5	29.9	30.0	31.0
Total East Europe <u>4/ 5/</u>	155.0	185.0	190.0	195.0	190.0
Total Europe <u>4/ 5/</u>	500.0	585.0	575.0	595.0	595.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	483.7	777.1	780.0	800.0	810.0

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55
annual 1959 to 1962 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Average :1951-55 :	1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds
Africa:					
Algeria.....	16.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco.....	35.6	35.0	35.0	32.0	30.0
Tunisia.....	7.8	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.0
Egypt.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
So. Africa, Rep. of 6/...	286.9	300.4	299.1	314.0	310.0
Total Africa 4/ 5/.....	365.0	380.0	380.0	395.0	390.0
Asia:					
Iran.....	38.2	43.0	35.3	37.5	38.6
Iraq.....	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0
Turkey (Europe & Asia)...	78.6	102.4	104.4	99.2	85.0
Syria.....	19.0	14.6	14.6	16.1	25.1
India.....	72.0	74.0	75.2	75.4	75.8
Japan.....	6.0	7.1	6.5	5.6	4.2
Pakistan.....	33.0	35.0	35.0	32.5	32.5
Total Asia 4/ 5/.....	430.0	515.0	505.0	495.0	480.0
Oceania:					
Australia.....	1,261.3	1,680.0	1,625.1	1,699.5	1,707.0
New Zealand.....	433.5	576.9	587.6	587.1	605.0
Total Oceania 5/.....	1,695.0	2,260.0	2,215.0	2,290.0	2,315.0
Total World 5/.....	4,575.0	5,630.0	5,615.0	5,715.0	5,710.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Rounded to five of million. 6/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa.

South African production is expected to drop just over 1 percent from the near record level of 1961-62. Most of the drop this year is the result of drought.

Production in North America is estimated to have dropped 4 percent. U.S. output fell 4 percent as sheep numbers were reduced. The downward trend continued in Canada.

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WOOL -- (Continued)

European production is expected to remain at about the same level
with some increase forecast for Spain.

In the Soviet Union some increase is expected in line with the
general increases reported in recent years. In China another decline
in production is in prospect, although no official estimates of pro-
duction are available.

